

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name City Marketother names/site number W.H. Brown Grocery, Central Cash & Carry

## 2. Location

street & number 125 South Main Street [N/A] not for publicationcity or town Louisiana [N/A] vicinitystate Missouri code MO county Pike code 163 zip code 63353

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/ Deputy SHPODate 2/17/05Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.☐ removed from the National  
Register.☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

City Market  
Name of Property

Pike County, Missouri  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Two-Part Commercial Block

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK  
STONE

roof CONCRETE

other STUCCO

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s)

City Market  
Name of Property

Pike County, Missouri  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

Ca. 1900

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

Kemry, J.W.

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency

- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

City Market \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

Pike County, MO  
County and State \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1][5]	[6][6][8][1][1][0]	[4][3][6][8][5][0][0]	2	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting										Northing
3	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
4	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title see continuation page

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Brad Owens, Jeff and Lori Miller

street & number 125 S. Main Street telephone 573-754-7979

city or town Louisiana state MO zip code 63334

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork +++++Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

City Market  
Pike County, MO

### Summary:

Constructed in ca. 1885, the City Market at 125 S. Main Street in Louisiana, Missouri, is a rectangular red brick building of two stories with an arcaded storefront of rough stone dating from ca. 1900. The building, a two-part commercial block with a truncated primary entrance, sits on a limestone foundation on the northwest corner of South Main and South Carolina streets. It faces South Main Street and, just one block to the east, the Mississippi River. The City Market retains many of its architectural features from ca. 1900. These include a decorative metal cornice, windows with segmental brick arches and rough cut stone sills, and the arcaded storefront with stonework that appears to be Romanesque-inspired. Historic interior features include the original staircase, wood trim and tin ceiling in the east half. As part of a recent rehabilitation, nonoriginal beadboard was removed from the front entrance and, on the long side elevation, some first floor door and window openings which had been infilled with brick were reconstructed. Openings in the rear elevation remain infilled. Overall, the City Market is in excellent condition and closely reflects its appearance at the turn of the century. It is strongly representative of the early commercial structures that once filled this sector of Louisiana's riverfront business district.

### Elaboration:

The setting of Louisiana's riverfront has changed over time and as a result of natural disasters, fires and changing community needs. Much of this once-flourishing commercial area is now a riverfront park with the Mississippi River in full view. Historically, the City Market was the southernmost property in a row of commercial buildings on the west side of the 100 block of South Main Street (see Photo 1). These buildings served the community during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The City Market is one block south of the southeast boundary of the Georgia Street Historic District (listed 3/16/87).

The City Market is a rectangular building measuring approximately 32 feet by 74 feet. It has a stone foundation, red brick walls and a concrete roof with a stepped parapet. The parapet rises approximately one foot above the roofline and runs the length of the south and north (side) elevations. The front entrance, from which nonhistoric beadboard was removed for rehabilitation, is located on the truncated southeast corner. Here a limestone column supports the overhanging second floor and the entrance can be accessed from either the east or south (see Photo 4).

The first floor of the primary façade consists of a limestone exterior featuring a series of four semicircular stone arches (arcading). Each arch, constructed with radiating voussoirs of limestone, is rusticated and contains a keystone. Large windows with transoms are recessed below the two middle arches. The primary entrance in the truncated southeast corner is double-leaf with a double transom and sidelights. The doors contain glass panels. A double-leaf entrance to the upper floor is recessed under the arch at the north end of the façade. The brick second floor wall contains four

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

evenly-spaced, double-hung 1/1 windows with segmental brick arches consisting of three courses of headers. Sills are slabs of rough stone. An ornate Victorian metal cornice across the façade wraps across the first bay of the south elevation (see Photos 2 and 3).

The primarily brick south (side) elevation is along South Carolina Street. At the corner entrance, the first-floor stonework wraps around for several feet into the elevation. A rusticated semicircular stone arch with a keystone is above a first floor entrance in the middle of the elevation. Unlike arches in the front, the stone in this case does not continue below the base of the curve. The brick wall simply continues below the eyebrow-like stone arch. The only other stone in the side elevation is in the form of window lugsills which are similar to those in the primary elevation. Two former doorways (they apparently are not functional today) with transoms are at the extreme west end and four bays from the east corner. These doorways contain painted beadboard arranged diagonally.

The south elevation contains numerous window openings, all segmentally arched with three rows of headers. On the first floor, two small, nearly square windows are between the corner and the first transomed former entrance. Four double-hung 1/1 windows are between the middle semicircular arched entrance and the former entrance at the west end. Upstairs, nine window openings (five of which are double-hung 1/1s) are irregularly distributed across the façade. All of the windows have wood sash. The other four upstairs window openings are covered with panels which have been painted a dark color (see Photo 4).

The north elevation originally was attached to an adjacent commercial building or was a common wall but is exposed today. This brick wall has been covered with stucco or parched over, and a Butler building has been erected on the adjacent lot where an old building once stood (see Photo 5). This elevation has a stepped parapet similar to the one in the south elevation.

The rear (west) elevation once contained arched windows and a rear entrance but at some point they were covered with stucco (see Photo 6). Outlines of some of these openings are still recognizable.

The overall size of the City Market building has remained virtually the same since its construction in ca. 1885. Sanborn maps indicate that the Romanesque-looking stonework was added ca. 1900 when other changes, such as the transformation of the building's northwest corner frame addition into brick, appear to have occurred. The use of stone, particularly rough stone, apparently was a popular choice for transforming buildings in Louisiana for two or three decades at around the turn of the century. The current owners have recently rehabilitated the structure, restoring some doors and windows in the south elevation that over the years had been infilled.

The building's interior has been changed over time to reflect its various uses. Many of the significant historic features are intact, however, such as the original oak staircase to the second floor, original wood doors, wood wall trims and a tin ceiling in the east half of the building (see Photos 7 and 8).

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

The historic integrity of the City Market remains strong. The building continues to entice customers and service the community. It stands today as a good example of Louisiana's early commercial architecture near the Mississippi River.

The City Market is the sole remaining structure of this block of S. Main Street. It has survived the changes of the riverfront district and continues to serve in a commercial capacity

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

City Market Building  
Pike County, MO

## Plat Map of Louisiana, Missouri



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N



City Market Building



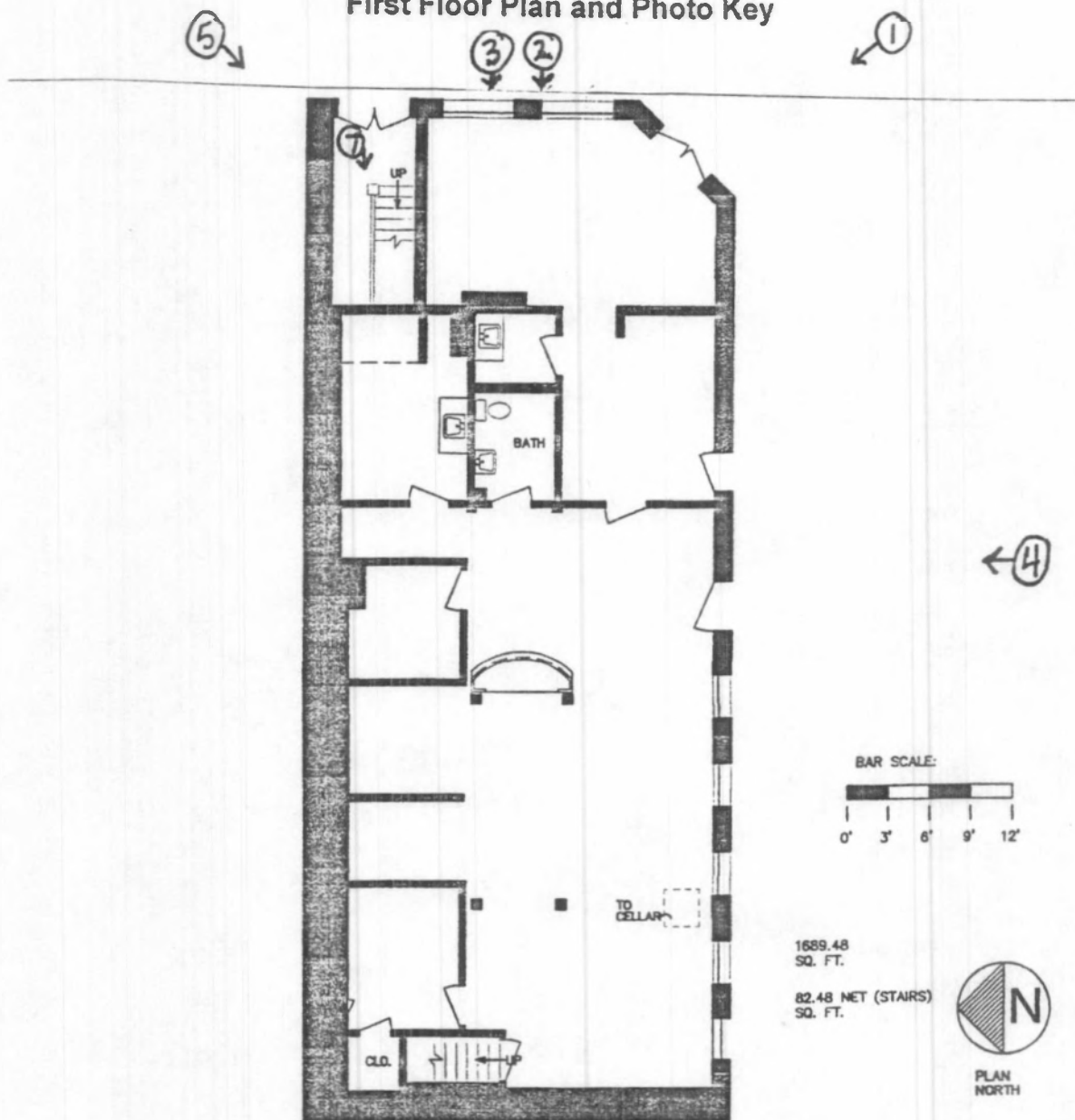
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market Building  
Pike County, MO

First Floor Plan and Photo Key



## FLOOR PLAN - FIRST FLOOR

125 MAIN STREET & SO. CAROLINA - LOUISIANA, MO

LAFSER AND ASSOCIATES, LLC  
638 CHAMBLEE LANE  
ST. LOUIS, MO 63141

ONEAL DRAFTING & DESIGN SERVICES  
314-647-0020 - MARY  
4/16/2003

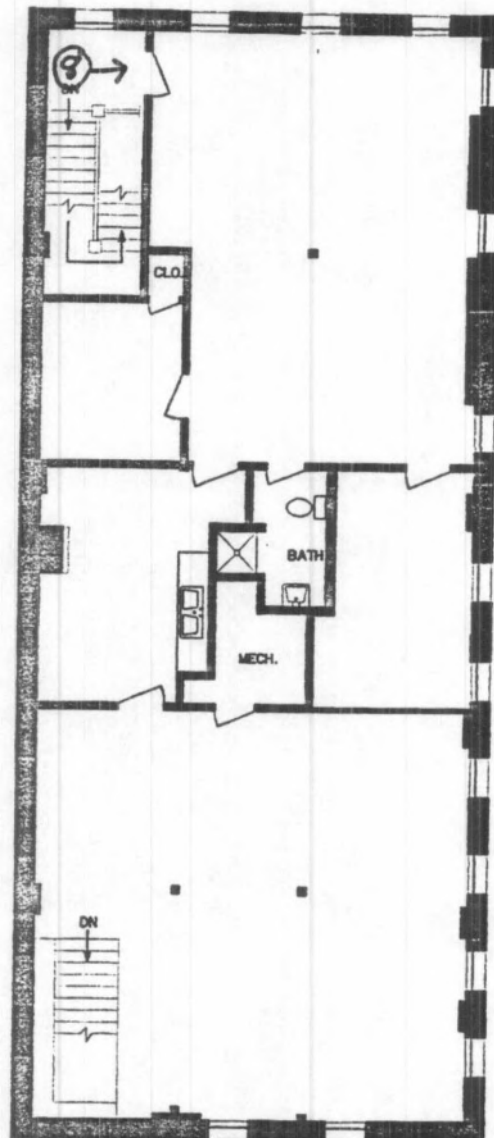
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market Building  
Pike County, MO

Second Floor Plan and Photo Key



BAR SCALE:



1834.37  
SQ. FT.

113.62 NET (STAIRS)  
SQ. FT.



PLAN  
NORTH

### FLOOR PLAN - SECOND FLOOR

125 1/2 MAIN STREET & SO. CAROLINA - LOUISIANA, MO

LAFSER AND ASSOCIATES, LLC  
639 CHAMBLEE LANE  
ST. LOUIS, MO 63141

ONEAL DRAFTING & DESIGN SERVICES  
314-647-0020 - MARY  
4/16/2003

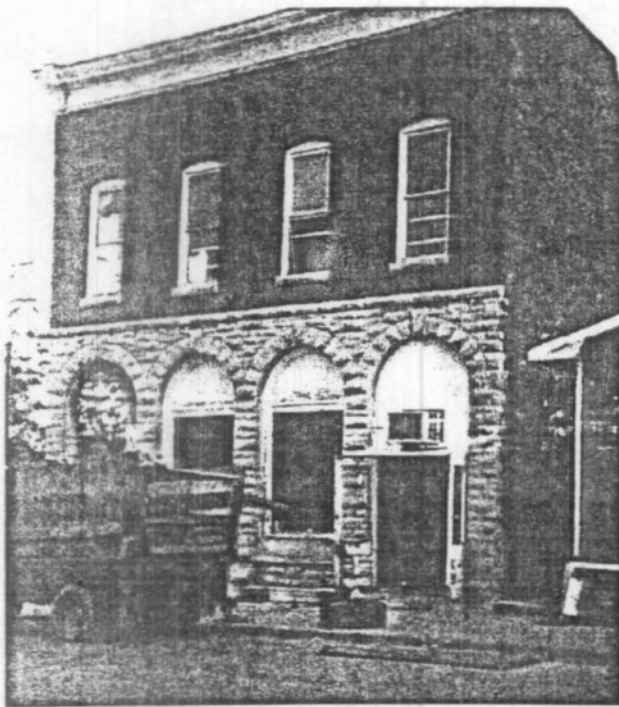
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

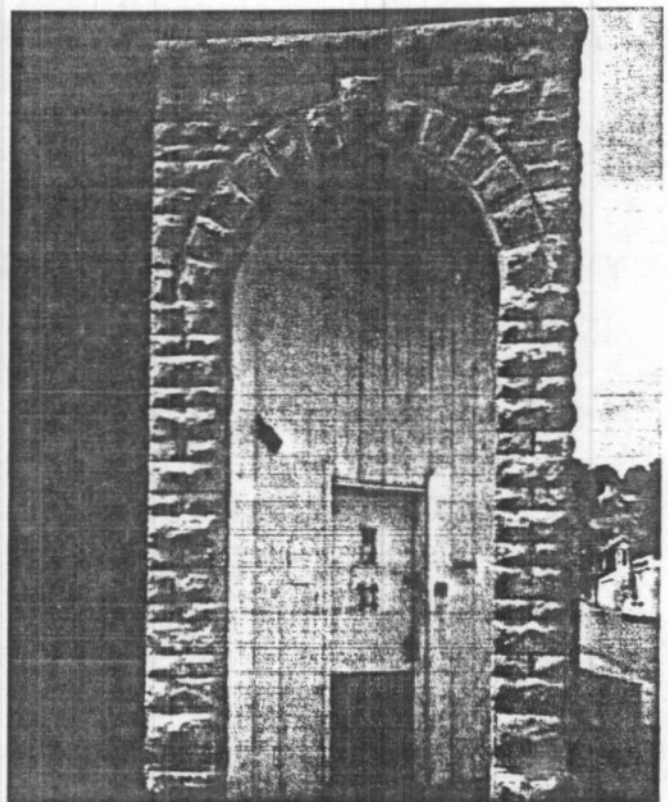
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City Market Building  
Pike County, MO

Photos taken before recent renovations



Facing west, facade



Facing north, corner entrance

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

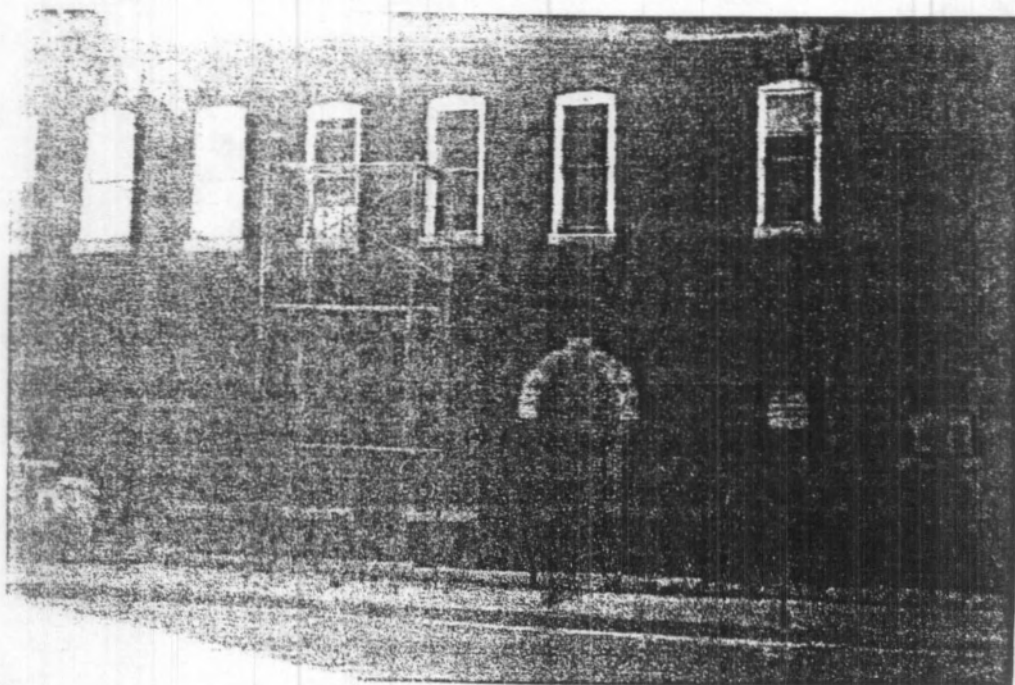
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City Market Building  
Pike County, MO

Photos taken before recent renovations



Facing northwest, south elevation



Facing north, south elevation

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

### Summary

The City Market building at 125 S. Main Street in Louisiana, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. This brick building reflects an architectural device that was in vogue within the commercial community from about 1890 through 1910, namely the use of rough, rusticated stone to give local buildings a Romanesque look. In the case of the City Market, the stone was applied to a building originally constructed in ca. 1885. The storefront received most of the treatment, which included arcading with semicircular arches and a truncated corner entrance. The City Market is also a representative example of an early two-part commercial block in Louisiana. It is the only remaining two-part commercial block in the 100 block of Main Street. Historically, the City Market housed an assortment of successful businesses including grocery stores, a saloon and billiards hall, restaurants and a bakery. Primarily a grocery store, it became known as the City Market early in its history. The ca. 1900 period of significance represents the approximate date when the building is believed to have been transformed with stonework. It was a saloon and billiards hall in the early 1900s, perhaps when the rough and rusticated stone was added. The building's present appearance strongly corresponds to how it looked at the turn of the century. The level of significance is local. Significance under Criterion A for Commerce is not claimed at this time because, although the City Market obviously was associated with Louisiana's riverfront business center over many decades, it was felt that information to make a sufficiently strong case for individual importance in the town's commercial history has not been discovered.

### Elaboration

The development of Louisiana, Missouri, began in the early 1800s. After being platted by survey in 1817, Louisiana grew rapidly due largely to its favorable location and topography.<sup>1</sup> Located on the west bank of the Mississippi River roughly 115 miles north of St. Louis, Louisiana's population was almost 200 by 1827, and it continued developing as a prominent river port and trading center. Louisiana was incorporated as a city in 1845, and the commercial success of the city's wharf business and agricultural exports provided the necessary capital to begin constructing the city's Greek Revival and Italianate commercial buildings, many of which remain today along Main, Georgia and Third Streets.

Historically, Main Street--one block west of and parallel to the Mississippi River--was the city's prominent north-south commercial street. The City Market building was constructed at 125 South Main Street in ca. 1885. By 1892, Louisiana was the largest town in Pike County and its merchants

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<sup>1</sup> David Denman, "Georgia Street Historic District," National Register of Historic Places (listed March 16, 1987) 8.0.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

enjoyed the advantages of a mercantile city.<sup>2</sup> Gravel roads in every direction enabled farmers to bring produce to market. A ferry boat provided access to the Illinois side. The Mississippi River itself was a corridor providing much traffic. Finally, the construction of several railroad lines opened the city to an even wider market. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Main Street offered a variety of businesses including a confectionery, a dentist, a drug store, a dry goods store, a grocery, a meat market, a painter, a saloon and a tailor (see Historic Photo, Page 23). The ca. 1890 Palmer Hotel, later called the Planters Hotel, was across South Carolina Street south of the City Market building.

Perpendicular to Main Street is Georgia Street, the city's prominent east-west commercial street. This portion of Georgia Street is still lined with professional office buildings, commercial shops and restaurants. When the Noix Creek Bridge was washed away in 1915, Third Street, one block to the west, replaced Main Street as Louisiana's major north-south Street.<sup>3</sup> Many original buildings along Georgia Street are recognized in the Georgia Street Historic District (NR listed 5/06/87). The City Market, southeast of the southeast boundary, is separated from the district by vacant lots and noncontributing buildings. A district building on South Third Street is readily visible behind the City Market (see Photo 1). Like many buildings in the historic district, the City Market was home to a succession of locally important business establishments. Its integrity enhances its historic importance as an index of the town's commercial growth.

Historically, the City Market's primary function was as a grocery business. As early as 1872, if not earlier, some sort of grocery store was on the northwest corner of Main and South Carolina. In ca. 1885, perhaps before it became known as the City Market, the occupant/proprietor of the building at this location was W. H. Brown. The 1885 Sanborn map (the earliest available) depicts the northwest corner building as a grocery store, while the other three corners were occupied by a locksmith (northeast corner), a feed store (southeast corner), and the foundation of a three-story hotel (under construction on the southwest corner). The 1872 city directory advertised a grocery business operated by Benjamin Shelley on the northwest corner of Main and South Carolina, but that was probably an earlier building on the site. In the Louisiana City Business Directory of 1892-1893, W. H.

<sup>2</sup> Walker-Hehners. Pike County Directory for 1892-1893. St. Charles, MO: Geo. B. Walker and Ed. P. Hehner.

<sup>3</sup> P. John Hoener Associates, Inc., Planning Report for Central Business District: Louisiana, Missouri (March 1984) 15.



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City Market  
Pike County, MO

Brown's business was listed at 125 S. Main Street.

When the nominated property first became known as the City Market, and for how long it was so known, has not been determined although it was definitely called that by 1893. In 1887, The Louisiana Press referred to the store as follows:

*Will H. Brown, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, is located on the corner of South Carolina and Main Streets. By having in stock none but the best articles and by selling them at a close margin, he has established himself in a growing business. Energetic and honorable, and industrious he has ingratiated himself into the affections of the people. He succeeded his father, with whom he was identified in a business relation for years.<sup>4</sup>*

The grocery business was a family affair to the Browns. Will's father, Henry Patton Brown, had come to Louisiana in the 1860s. Well-educated, he began his career as a teacher in Bowling Green. He quit teaching in 1864 and opened a grocery store in Louisiana. He became well known as a property owner and also built at least five buildings in the town. His ca. 1872 home at the northwest corner of Main and Maryland was one of Louisiana's earliest brick residences (see Page 20). This location was two blocks south of the City Market. Mr. Brown was active in the community and served as a member of the school board and city council.<sup>5</sup> It is possible that the nominated building at 125 S. Main Street is older than 1885 and may even turn out to have been one of the buildings erected by H. P. Brown. W. H. Brown clerked for his father while growing up and then followed in his footsteps, carrying on the family tradition as a grocer. He ran a successful, honorable grocery business at 125 S. Main Street from 1885-1893.<sup>6</sup>

In January of 1893, H. J. Armstrong acquired the building at 125 S. Main Street and perhaps was the first to call it "City Market." A simple advertisement in the local newspaper announced what may have been his grand opening:

Come to the  
"City Market"  
No. 125 S. Main Street  
the cash grocery<sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Louisiana Press. Louisiana, MO. Thursday, April 21, 1887, pg. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Schwadron, Karen. Pike County, Missouri People, Places & Pikers. (Louisiana, Missouri: Pike County Historical Society, 1981) pg. 675.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1880. Louisiana, Missouri.

<sup>7</sup> Louisiana Press, January 1, 1893.

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City Market  
Pike County

The City Market building was associated with various businessmen who contributed to Louisiana's commercial growth Louisiana. Through several decades, the building housed a successful grocery business, providing a necessary service to the citizens and farmers of Louisiana. The building's proximity to the river contributed to its success over the years by providing an adequate source of river traffic and facilitating the shipping and receiving of goods. Over time the function of the building changed to that of a restaurant, saloon and billiards hall and, by ca. 1917, a bakery. The bakery was a successful local business for several years. By 1937, a wholesale grocery store known as Central Cash and Carry occupied the building. In 1971, it became a V.F.W. Hall. It continues to serve a commercial function today.

### Architecture

The City Market building is a brick, two-part commercial block. According to Richard Longstreth, construction of this commercial property type was widespread in America from the 1850s to the 1950s.<sup>8</sup> This architectural form is found in both large city neighborhoods and small town streetscapes. The prominent feature of a two-part commercial block is its horizontal division of the façade into two distinct zones. These zones indicate how the buildings are used. The lower division serves as the public commercial space while the upper floor is more private.<sup>9</sup> Historically, the first floor of the City Market housed commercial businesses (the grocery store, etc.) while the second floor was used for such things as offices and residential living.

In 1885, the Sanborn map indicates, the City Market was a brick building with a frame addition on the northwest corner. It housed a grocery store in the eastern half and a warehouse and meat freezer were in the western half of the building. At this time, the arbitrary address for the grocery store was 706 South Second Street. Between ca. 1896 and 1902, changes were implemented (including the designation of actual street addresses which remain today). The physical changes may have been in connection with a fire that is noted on the 1896 Sanborn map. Ruins are indicated on the map at 117 S. Main Street (just three doors away from the market), 111 S. Main Street and at an arbitrary address, 712 S. Main Street.

<sup>8</sup> Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987) 24.

<sup>9</sup> Longstreth 24.



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City Market  
Pike County, MO

By 1902, the Sanborn map indicates, these wood structures are gone and their lots open. By this time many wood structures depicted on the 1896 map had been converted to brick. As for the City Market building, a cornice or awning appears to have been erected on the façade and into the front portion of the south elevation. Interior changes also are indicated, with a wall that formerly ran the length of the building having been removed. It is believed that the building's Romanesque-inspired stonework consisting of an arcaded storefront and bays with semicircular arches was added during this period of extensive renovation. An ornamental Victorian cornice apparently either dates from this period or is original to the building.

Within the mortar of the added stonework, an engraving identifies the builder as "J. W. Kemry, Builder". That J. W. Kemry apparently was John W. Kemry, a locally respected building contractor and mason who lived in Louisiana in 1910.<sup>10</sup> His father, Samuel Kemry, was also a mason who lived in Louisiana at this time. It is undetermined when the Kemrys arrived in town but apparently they were not included in the 1880 Louisiana census, and 1890 census data are unavailable for Missouri. However, John W. Kemry and his father are listed in the 1892 Louisiana city directory as "contractor, builder of stone, brick and woodwork."

From about 1890-1910, the use of rough stonework became a popular architectural trend in Louisiana, appearing in many commercial structures both as the primary construction material and, as in the case of the City Market, for enhancement. One of the best known of these buildings is the Louisiana Public Library, located at the corner of Third Street and Tennessee (see Page 21). Construction of the library building began in 1904 and was completed in January 1905. It features a unique Romanesque design of Louisiana limestone and is among the first ten Andrew Carnegie libraries built in Missouri. Another example of this architectural trend is the Louisiana-Press Journal Building, located at 112 S. Third Street (see Page 22). Originally, this structure housed the Christian Church which moved to its new location in 1895. At that time, Mr. I. N. Bryson purchased the former church property and extensively remodeled the building using the same Romanesque-inspired limestone features as the City Market Building. The primary entrance has a semicircular rustic arch and rough cut lintels and sills. The cornice line also features stone dentils and a rustic limestone beltcourse. The newspaper moved into its new home at around the turn of the century.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Louisiana Press Journal, Louisiana, MO. September 27, 1907.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., Schwadron.

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

Another prominent commercial building in Louisiana with early 20<sup>th</sup> century stonework was the LaCrosse Lumber Company, founded in 1873. In 1910, a corporate headquarters was built at 200 North Main Street. This building displays heavy Romanesque stonework along the foundation, the stone window surrounds and the façade itself (see Page 23.)<sup>12</sup> Other local structures built during this period which reflect this trend include the 1892 Eugene Field School and the 1890 First Presbyterian Church, located on Eighth Street. The application of a Romanesque treatment to many Louisiana buildings at around the turn of the century may be seen as the continuation of a national trend that Longstreth and others have noted. During this period and earlier, Longstreth observed, buildings began to be seen more specifically as ornaments within the community.<sup>13</sup> The application of stone, of course, was only one way of beautifying a building but apparently it had special appeal for several years in Louisiana.

Within the past few years, the current owner of the City Market has rehabilitated the building so that it more closely represents its historic appearance. With or without stonework, the City Market remains the sole two-part commercial block in the 100 block of South Main Street, and this location along Louisiana's early, major north-south thoroughfare played an important role in its survival. The demise of so many neighboring businesses in the immediate area of the City Market demonstrates a significant shift of commercial change and westward development. Currently, Louisiana's main thoroughfare is located just one block north of the City Market and the town has grown significantly to the west.

Then and now, the City Market stands as a physical monument to changing commercial conditions and the architectural development of Louisiana. It deserves to be recognized as a locally significant commercial building in downtown Louisiana that represents a prominent architectural trend at the turn of the century. It continues to reflect its ca. 1900 period of significance, and it remains representative of the early business entrepreneurs who contributed to the economic success of Louisiana. In 2005, the City Market continues to house a commercial function, this time as the New Attitudes Salon and Day Spa.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., Schwadron.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., Longstreth.pg.29.

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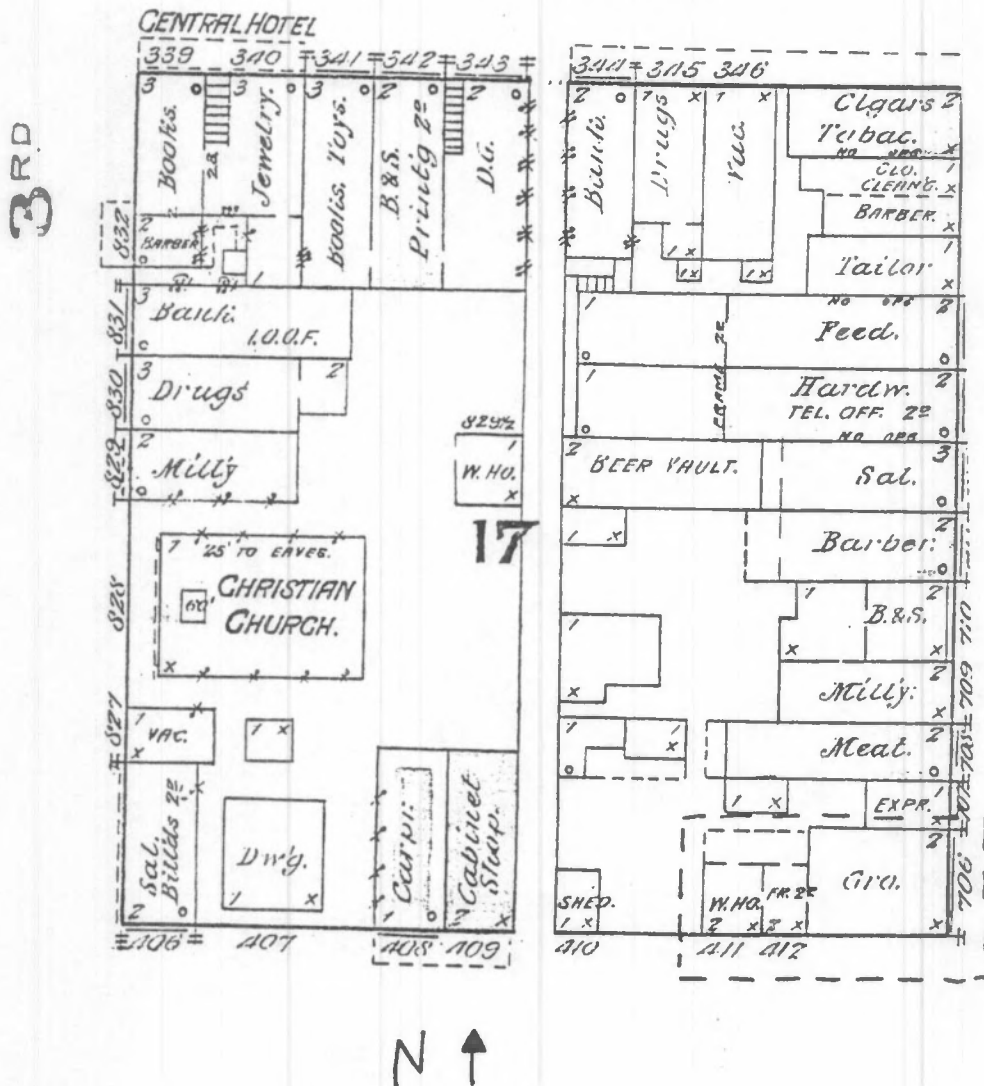
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City Market  
Pike County, MO

1885 Sanborn fire insurance map

# GEORGIA



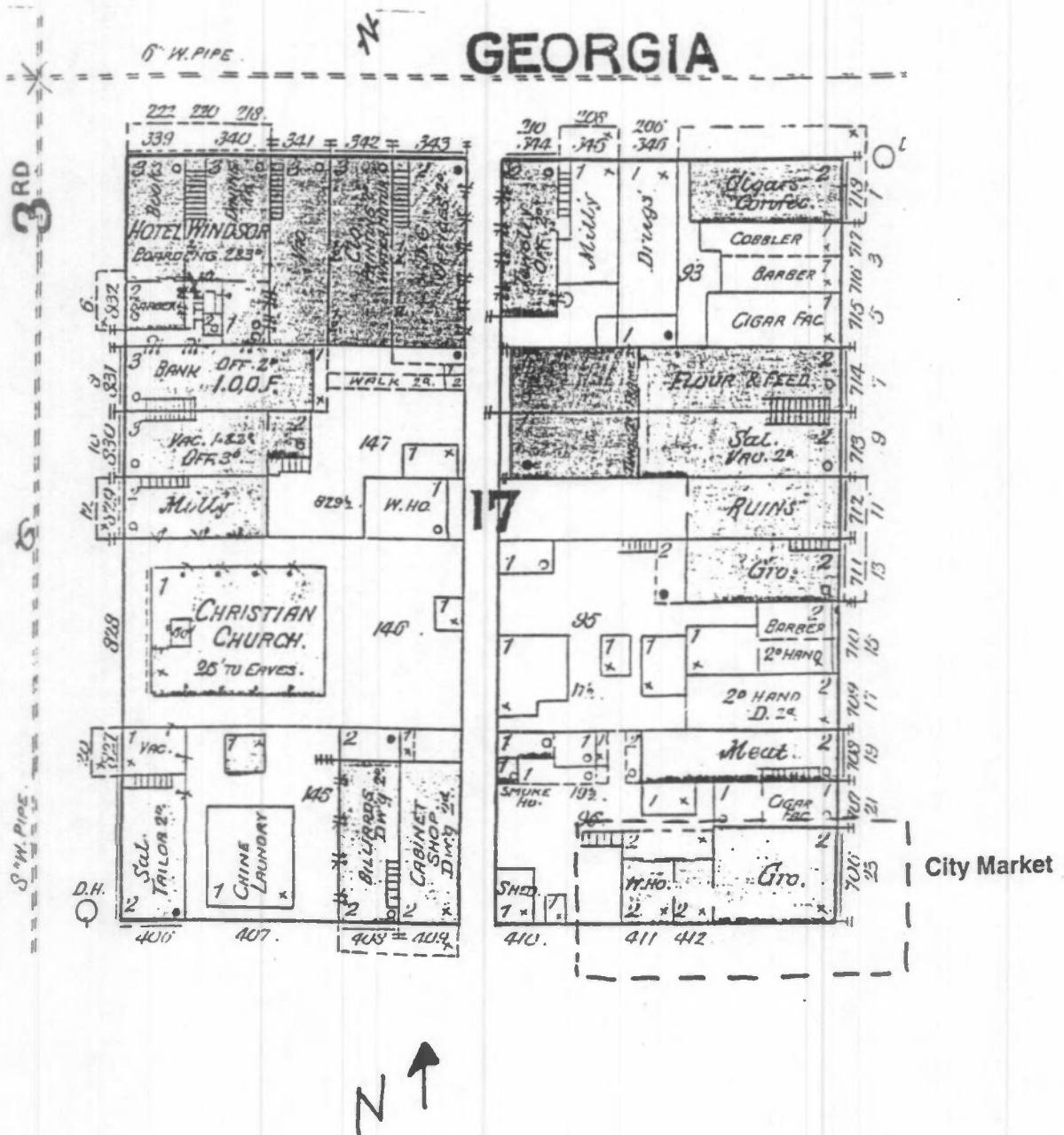
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City Market  
Pike County, MO

1890 Sanborn fire insurance map



**City Market**  
**Pike County, MO**

S. CAROLINA



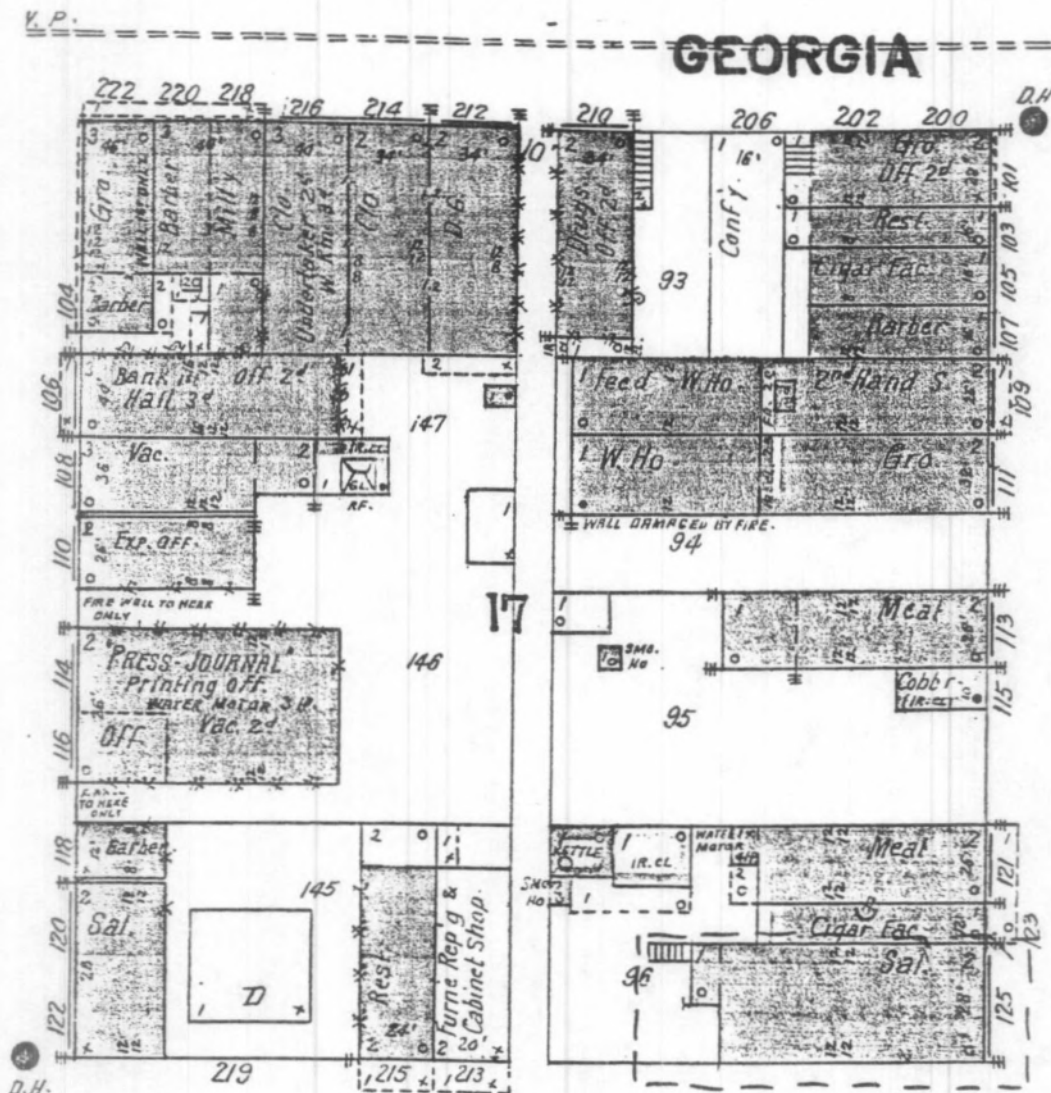
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

1902 Sanborn fire insurance map



SOUTH CAROLINA





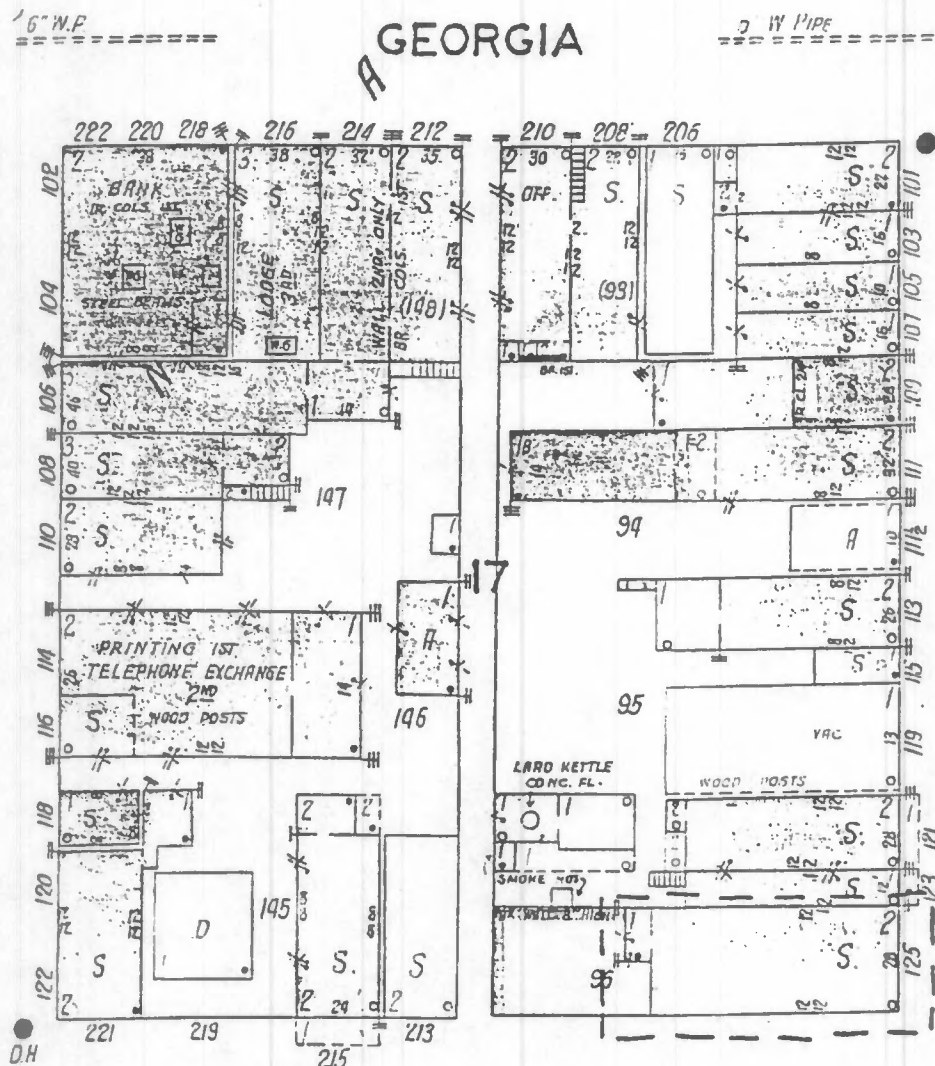
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City Market  
Pike County, MO

1937 Sanborn fire insurance map



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

H.P. Brown's Residence (built ca. 1872)





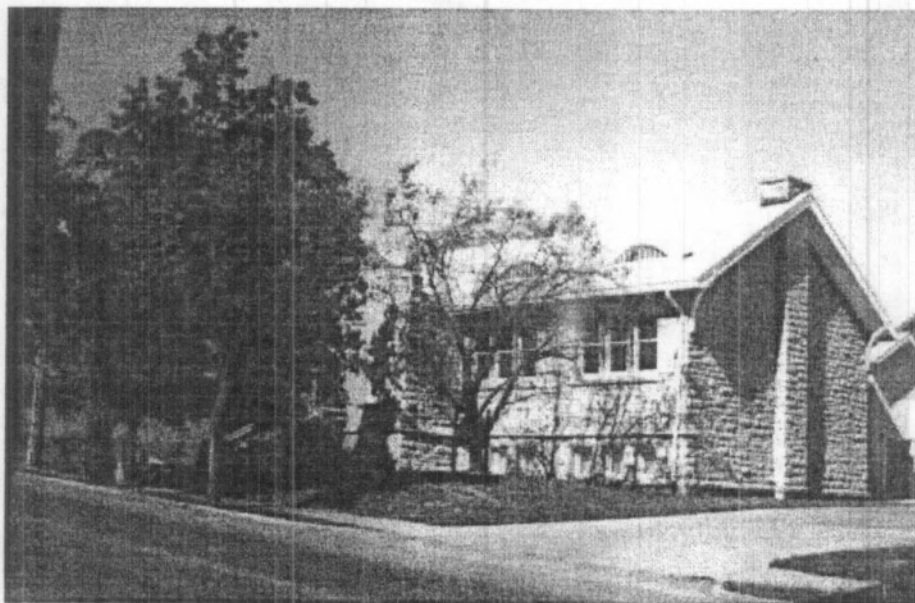
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

Louisiana Public Library (built 1905)



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City Market  
Pike County, MO

Louisiana Press-Journal (built ca. 1895)



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

LaCrosse Lumber Corporate Office (built 1910)



## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

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Pike County, Missouri

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**City Market  
Pike County, Missouri**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The City Market is located in Lot 96 of Block 17 in Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, as indicated on the plat map segment included in Section 7, Page 4. The nominated property occupies the eastern two-thirds of the lot.

**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the City Market. The City Market is located within the same block as the southeast boundary of the Georgia Street Historic District but was not included within that district because of concerns regarding an empty lot and a noncontributing building.

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City Market  
Pike County, MO

The following information is the same for all photographs:

City Market

Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri

Photos By: Julie C. Kuhlmann, December 2002

Negatives: Lafser & Associates, 638 Chamblee Lane, St. Louis, MO 63141

### List of Photographs

1. Looking northwest at primary façade and south elevation of City Market.
2. Looking west at primary façade.
3. Looking west at first floor façade.
4. Looking north at south elevation.
5. Looking southwest at façade and north elevation.
6. Looking northeast at west (rear) and south elevations.
7. Looking west at original stairway to second floor.
8. Looking south at original door giving access to second floor.
9. Looking northeast at rear and south elevations from southeast boundary of Georgia Street Historic District.

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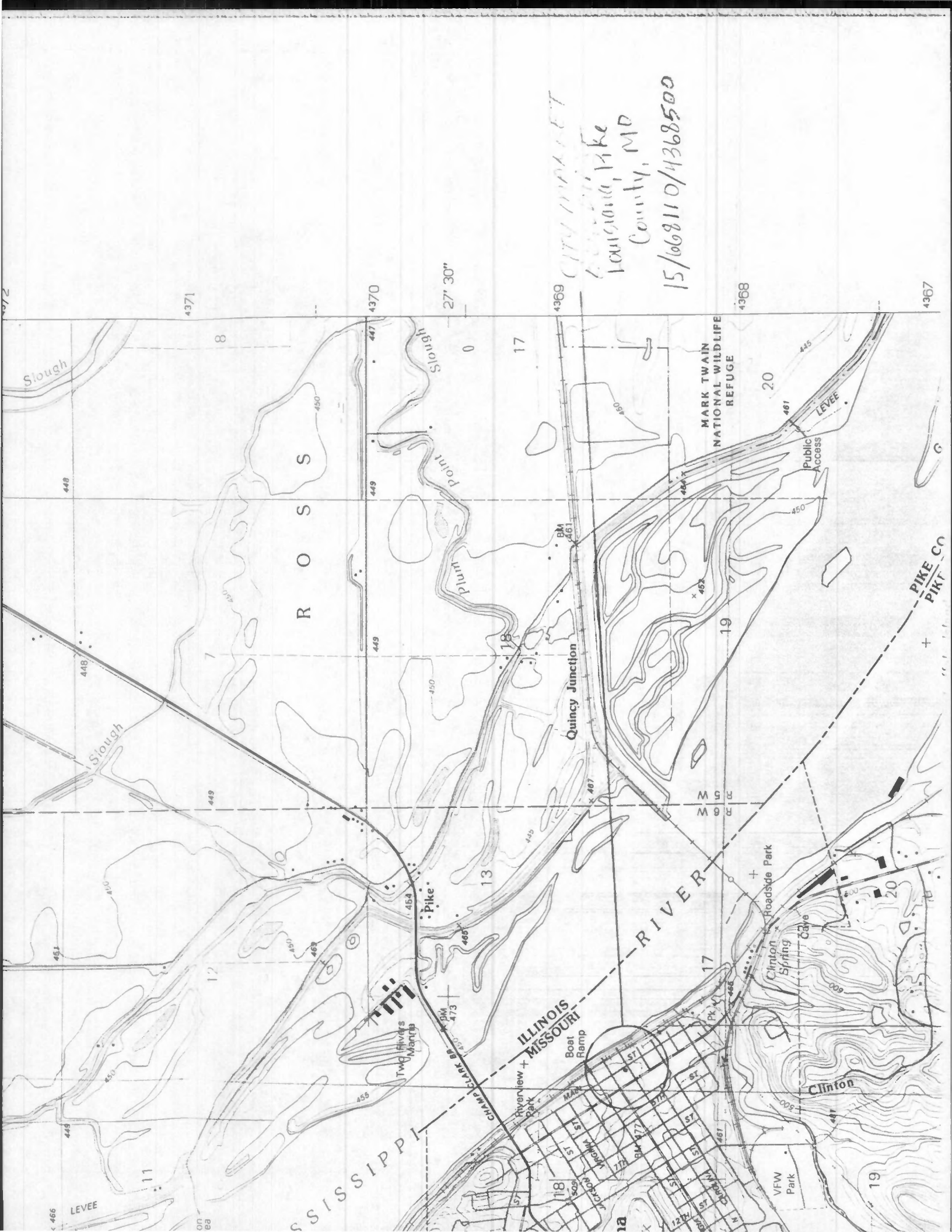
**City Market  
Pike County, MO**

**Historical Photo of Louisiana Riverfront Commercial Area- late 1800s**



**Source: State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia**





CITY MAP  
Quincy, Mo  
County, MO  
15/662110/4368500





















